

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. UNCLE SAM'S VAST INCOME AND WHAT HE DOES WITH IT. SOURCES WHENCE THE MONEY COMES—THE ENORMOUS MAINTENANCE CHURNERY UNDER THE DI- RECTION OF THE SEC- RETARY.

Special Correspondence of The Statesman.

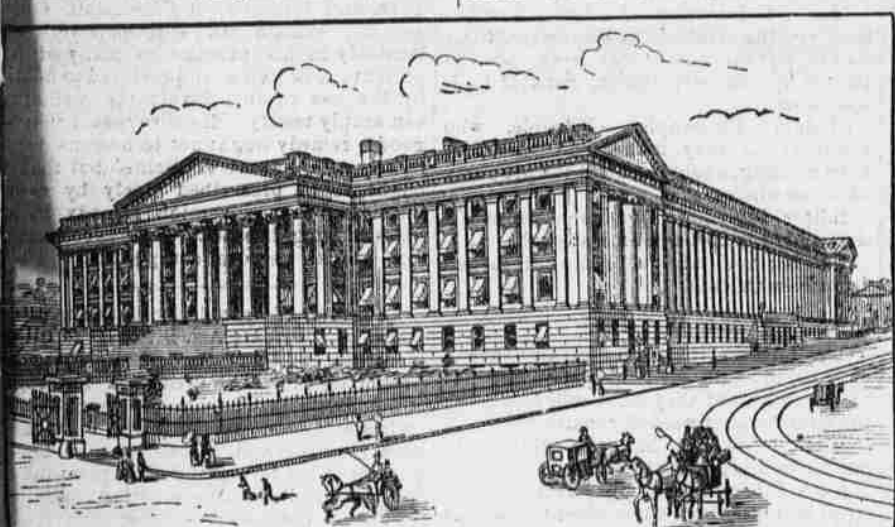
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1886.

The sudden and alarming illness of Secretary Manning, causing by unceasing devotion to the duties of his office, seems to direct attention to the treasury department and its vast business ramifications. Few people realize what an enormous financial institution the United States treasury is, or what a large amount of money passes through it in the course of a year. The old saying that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to buy us all a farm," is almost literally true. People may talk as much as they like about poverty and hard times, yet there is always plenty of money in the national cash box. An indefinite idea prevails to some extent that the government can make just as much money as happens to be wanted; which is in one sense, though not literally, true. The total revenues of the government from all sources amount to nearly \$1,000,000 per day, or somewhere about \$300,000,000 a year. This does not sound so large after



SECRETARY MANNING.

all in these times when we rate private fortunes by millions and daily talk of enterprises involving many millions in their operations, yet \$300,000,000 is a snug sum of money and in one dollar green backs corded up in bundles would make breastworks for a good sized army. Let any young person who fails to realize the magnitude of Uncle Sam's income undertake to count 300,000,000 blocks of wood or sheets of paper. It would need to be a very young person and a very smart one to finish the job in this life. Counting 10,000 per day only a little over 3,000,000 could be counted in a year, if we except Sundays, and nearly one hundred years would be required to count the entire number. The old gentleman with the



seer would be along before any one now living could accomplish the feat. Yet every dollar of this large revenue is handled over several times by the government through its employees and officials, and under a perfect system of checks, balances and counter-balances every penny of it is strictly accounted for. Of course, not half or a quarter of the whole amount is ever on hand at one time. It comes in and goes out constantly, but there are always very large sums in the vaults and strong boxes.

The sources from which Uncle Sam's large income is derived are generally understood. Daily receipts from customs, which is a tax upon imported articles, amount to an average of over half a million dollars. A very large share of this is collected at the custom house in New York. This, with the internal revenue tax on whiskey, tobacco, matches, patent medicines, and the earnings of the postal service and the patent office constitutes the means by which the government is able to gather in all these shekels. The expenses of conducting all the machinery of government, and the cost of maintaining the politicians, together with what they steal, is an enormous drain upon this income, but, by good management, there has still been enough left to do the handsome thing by disabled soldiers of the late war, and to gradually effect a whittling down of the national debt. The appropriations voted by congress for expenses of the various departments of the government for the current fiscal year amount to a grand total of \$170,468,113.50. This absorbs about two-thirds of the revenue, and does not include the appropriations for private claims. The amounts appropriated for the various departments are as follows: For the legislative department, including the salaries of senators and members of congress, pay of employees of the two houses, reporting debates, expenses of the library, etc., \$6,345,550.08. For this amount, \$2,38,487.70 is for public printing; for the executive department, \$433,314.78; for the state department, which includes foreign intercourse, \$2,167,191.28; for the treasury department, including salaries of employees, expenses of mints, territorial governments, and the internal revenue service, \$26,604,746.42; for the war department, \$32,849,860.97; for the navy department, \$22,707,748.17; for the interior department, \$73,890,622.16. This includes \$60,000,867.92 for pensions, and \$6,008,612.69 for the Indian bureau; for the post-office department, \$1,059,487.81; for the

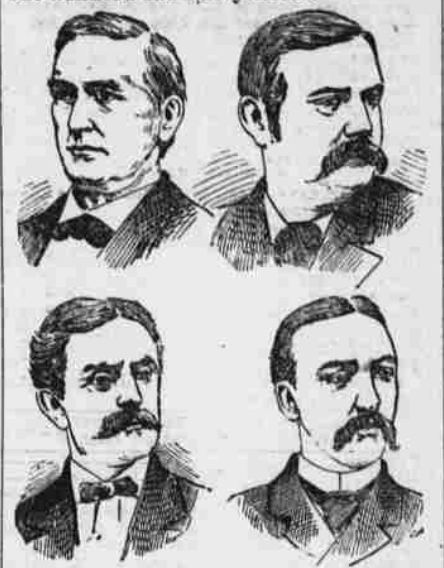
department of agriculture, \$580,798.10; for the department of justice, \$3,998,093.88, which includes the salaries of the supreme court and district judges, pay of United States marshals, and similar items. It should be added that the item for the postoffice department is simply the amount in excess of the estimated earnings. The appropriation is really much larger than the amount stated.

The "conscience fund" contributes something to the revenues, though, of course, in a very small way. Some people imagine from the way announcements are made of receipts from this source that there is a fund set apart made up from these contributions, but this is not the fact. These amounts are all covered into the treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts. A good deal of curious interest attaches to these cases of conscience. The term "conscience fund" was the invention of old Treasurer Spinner, the man with an autograph which was autographed. Twenty years ago, during the war, a letter was one day received at the treasury department from a man who, enclosing a check for \$1,500, said that that represented a little misappropriation of government funds, of which he had been guilty when acting as a quartermaster in the army. Then came the happy idea into Spinner's handsome head. "We'll call that a contribution to the conscience fund," he said, "and have it announced in the newspapers, and perhaps will get some more." The announcement was duly made all over the country and the department did get "some more." For ten years contributions were quite numerous, but latterly they have become less frequent. It is a question whether all the dishonest ones have settled or whether the conscience of the country is growing more callous. These contributions have never been very large in amount, probably because the big thieves are not troubled with scruples. The largest ever received was \$4,000 forwarded by a former internal revenue gauger in Chicago, Illinois, as the amount of a bribe he took from distillers, and the smallest was 9 cents from a Massachusetts mugwump, whose sensitive conscience had been burdened for years with the canceled stamp, which as a small boy, he had carefully washed and used on a letter to his sweetheart. He thought the nine cents would adequately cover the principal and interest involved in the steal.

Most of the contributions are made by women who have evaded the customs laws by smuggling through some feminine luxury. Now and then the department gets a contribution from some offender through a clergyman who received a deathbed confession. But ordinarily they come directly from the anonymous offenders themselves. Next to the smugglers in point of numbers come the breakers of the internal revenue laws. The total amount of the contributions to the conscience fund is unknown, as it has not been kept separate in the treasury department; but it is estimated by treasury officials that it would aggregate about \$350,000.

The treasury department was created by the first congress during its session at Philadelphia. When the capital was removed to Washington in 1800, a small wooden building was erected for the treasury, but this was burned, along with all the other public buildings, by the British in 1814. Another building, soon after erected was destroyed by fire in 1833, whereupon the present structure was undertaken. It was first proposed to locate the new building near where the

auditors. Then there are the offices of the supervising architect, who has charge of the erection of public buildings throughout the country; the light house board; the bureau of statistics, the bureau of engraving and printing, the life saving service, the secret service, the coast survey, the revenue cutter and marine hospital service, and the steamboat inspection service. Some of these sub-departments are very large and important. Attached to the secretary's office proper, which is in one sense independent of the others, though over them all are two assistant secretaries, a chief clerk, a stenographer, several chiefs of divisions, and a force of one hundred and thirty clerks.



FIRST COMPT. DURHAM, INT. REVENUE COM. MILLER, ASST. SECTY. FAIRCHILD, ASST. SECTY. SMITH.

While the secretary of the treasury is the head over all the affairs of that department, and the revenues of the government are under the control of congress, not one dollar of which can be paid out except by authority of that body, there is still one official connected with the department who is generally called "the autocrat of the treasury." The first comptroller is that official. He countersigns all warrants for the payment of money, and the treasurer will honor no draft that does not bear his signature. He decides every matter of payment and even if a claim has been passed by a department of the government, the claimant, even were he the president himself, cannot receive the money unless the first comptroller is satisfied that the claim is correct. This official was created in the early days of the treasury department as a check upon the auditors of claims, and he has been given additional power from time to time by acts of congress, until he is practically supreme as a negative power. He can reverse the decision of any official and even refuse his signature to a warrant signed by the president or secretary of the treasury. There is no appeal from his decision except to the courts. He cannot order payments not authorized by appropriation and drawn through the regular channels, but he can stand before the money vaults and allow only what he thinks proper to be paid out of them. It will therefore be seen that a chucklehead stickler might make a good deal of trouble in this position, and the only recourse would be the president's power of removal. Something about the coinage and printing of government money, the officials who have the direct handling of it, and the safeguards for protecting the vast stores of cash in the treasury vaults, with views, etc., will be given in a future article.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST CULLED FROM THE ANNUAL CATALOGUE, SESSION 1885-6.

The catalogue of the university for the year 1885-6, is just out, and from it the following is taken:

SENIOR CLASS.
Andrews, Jessie, course, letters, of Austin; Lewright, James B., course, Arts, of Austin; Pressels, Constance, course, letters, of Austin; Proctor, Frederick C., course, letters, of Curo; Simpson, James Horace, course, science, Coryell City.

SENIOR LAW CLASS.
Armstrong, Geo. W., of Waxahatchie; Batts, R. L., of Bastrop; Bradshaw, Charles J., of LaGrange; Calhoun, Geo., of Austin; Crane, Royston C., of Independence; Feuille, Frank, of San Diego; Fisher, Oreneth, of Austin; Gibson, Andrew J., of Austin; Gillis, Walter, of San Marcos; Green, John M., of Hallettsville; Goodrich, Wm. F., of Milam; Hall, Robert W., of Henderson; Heffner, Geo. E., of Austin; Kennedy, Osborne, of Mexico; McConnell, Henry Gratton, of Crockett; McDonald, Wm. L., of Anderson; Miller, Clarence H., of Austin; Moore, Alvin E., of Llano; O'Brien, Franklin M., of Jacksonville; O'Newton, Geo. C., of Beaumont; Patrick, Albert T., of Austin; Robertson, Wm. L., of Leander; Storts, Cavour C., of Kyle; Walker, Alex. S., of Austin.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.
Post graduates, 4; seniors, 5; juniors, 8; sophomores, 14; freshmen, 35; conditioned freshmen, 34; irregulars and specials, 44; law seniors, 24; law juniors, 36. Total, 204.

FEES AND EXPENSES.
Tuition in the university, in all the departments, is free to all residents of the state of Texas.

Each student, on entering the university, will pay to the proctor a matriculation fee: In the academic department, \$10; in the law department, \$20.

Non-residents of the state, in addition to the matriculation fee, will pay a tuition fee: In the academic department, \$10; in the law department, \$20.

Students who work in the chemical laboratory will pay to the university the cost of the material they use.

The university does not provide for dormitories for the use of students. They are permitted to board in such private families in the city as are approved by the faculty or in approved clubs.

Board, with furnished room, can be obtained in the city of Austin, and near the university, at prices varying from \$16 to \$20 and \$25 per month per person in private families. In clubs the price of board, including everything, has been reduced to about \$12.50 per month.

MESSING SYSTEM.
Where the students have adopted the messing system their board and lodging has been reduced as low as \$9.20 per month, and with washing, fuel and lights added to \$12.20 per month.

It can safely be estimated that the entire expenses of students living in clubs will be as follows: Board, etc., for session of nine months, at \$12.50, \$112.50; matriculation fee, \$10; library fee (returnable at end of session), \$5; text books, about \$15. Total, \$142.50.

In the case of law students the matriculation fee will be \$10 more, making their entire expenses, estimated, \$152.50.

Those students who prefer to board in private families may, of course, do so.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.
Provision has been made for courses of instruction open to resident graduates of the university or approved colleges, under the following regulations:

Every professor at the head of a school in the university shall be at liberty to give instruction to graduates. He shall meet with his class for regular recitation or lecture at least one hour a week, and not more than five hours a week, during the academic year; and shall require the members of his class to undergo rigid examinations on the course pursued.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
This department opens on the 15th day of September, 1886, at the university building. The course of study required for graduation occupies two years. A post-graduate course is in contemplation. There are two classes, junior and senior. The students are exercised in the discussion of legal questions and the preparation of legal instruments, and, when sufficiently advanced, in the trial of actual cases in moot courts.

THE LIBRARY.
The university has an excellent library, which is open daily to all students. A liberal annual appropriation by the regents is expended in the purchase of the best books in the various departments of literature and science. A large number of scientific and literary journals are regularly taken. The library, at present, contains over 4,000 volumes, and a printed catalogue of more than 2,000 is available. About \$6,000 has already been expended, chiefly in the departments of English and history.

In the opinion of the faculty, the foundation of a noble library has been laid, and it is now practicable to build upon it in such proportions, and to such an extent, as the needs and means of the university may justify.

The room now used for the library is admirably adapted for the purpose. It is large enough to seat comfortably seventy-five readers, and has wall space enough, together with such alcoves as can be built, to shelve all the books the university will need for probably twenty-five years. It has a fine northern light, and is easily accessible from all parts of the building. A large collection of books of reference, encyclopedias, periodicals, dictionaries, etc., is kept constantly in the room.

DONATIONS.
From official and private sources there have been received 55 volumes and about 300 pamphlets; and under this heading it may not be out of place to remark that every author in Texas should consider it a duty to present a copy of his work to the university library, and should feel a pride in doing so.

RESOURCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.	
LANDS.	ACRES.
Set apart in the constitution, 1,000,000	1,000,000
Additional, given by the Eighteenth legislature at its first regular session, 1,000,000	1,000,000
Remains from the fifty-fifty league, 30,000	30,000
Set apart by the act of congress of the republic of Texas, approved January 16, 1889, about	30,000
Total	2,030,000
PERMANENT FUND.	
Bonds	\$501,061.03
Land notes	113,023.00
Total	\$654,084.03
Annual interest	\$42,770.18

INSANE STATISTICS.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS FROM DR. DENTON'S REPORT.

Of those admitted to the asylum during the year, the supposed cause of insanity was as follows:

Domestic trouble, 2; death of husband, 3; death of child, 2; disappointed affections, 1; disease of uterus, 13; epilepsy, 9; excessive work, 3; financial trouble, 4; ill health, 3; ill treatment, 2; intemperance, 10; hereditary, 57; loss of property, 2; menopause, 1; masturbation, 9; puertral, 5; pubescence, 2; religious excitement, 10; suppressed menses, 5; syphilis, 1; traumatic, 11; typhoid fever, 4; not known, 49.

THOSE RECOVERED.

Of the 109 discharged cured during the year, the following is the supposed cause of their insanity:

Domestic trouble, 1; diseases of uterus, 8; epilepsy traumatic, 2; financial trouble, 1; hard study, 4; hereditary, 30; intemperance, 6; ill health, 1; loss of child, 2; masturbation, 6; perturbation, 5; religious excitement, 13; suppressed menses, 1; syphilis, 1; typhoid fever, 2; traumatic, 1; not known, 20; not insane, 2.

OUT STWARD'S REPORT.

The steward's report shows the following farm and garden products raised on the asylum farm by the patients during the year:

Sheaf oats, bundles, 400; oats, bushels, 1,518; corn, bushels, 1,852; turnips, bushels, 219; peaches, bushels, 1,000; tomatoes, bushels, 593; sweet potatoes, bushels, 300; corn (roasting ears), bushels, 242; okra, bushels, 42; alfalfa clover, tons, 13; hay, tons, 25; salad, barrels, 29; beets, barrels, 45; lettuce, barrels, 11; onions, barrels, 38; squash, barrels, 41; spinach, barrels, 38; English peas, barrels, 78; snap beans, barrels, 25; Irish potatoes, bushels, 54; cabbage, dozen heads, 445; radishes, dozen, 289; celery, dozen bunches, 75; cucumbers, dozen, 141; cantelopes, dozen, 127; watermelons, dozen, 27; milk, gallons, 6,570; pork, sold and butchered, pounds, 38,931; hogs on hand, 150; corn meal, bushels, 860.

LOST.

Confederate land certificates, number 16 for 1,280 acres, issued August 31, 1881, to J. C. Smith, and number 1727 for 1,280 acres, issued March 6, 1882, to Martha E. Rhodes. If not found in 90 days, application will be made to commissioner of land office for duplicates.

JOSEPH SPENCE,
Agent for owner.

A train of twenty cars of cattle were shipped from Waxahatchie Saturday; four car-loads go to New Orleans, and the remaining sixteen to Chicago, eight being consigned to Strahorn & Co., and eight to Hunter, Evans & Co. This shipment will go via the Illinois Central. This route seems to be preferred to the Jackson route by shippers, and it will probably be the one over which most of the Texas shipments are made during the strike. The officials and employees of the road are paying good attention to stock entrusted to their care and are giving satisfaction. The first shipment of cattle by this long route has not been heard from. What is the cost of shipment has not been ascertained, although full returns were expected yesterday.

The exports of live stock and dressed meats from the port of Boston for the foreign markets last week were 753 cattle, and 328 quarters of beef.

THE BLIND INSTITUTE.

FEELING THEIR WAY TO KNOWLEDGE.

DR. FRANK RAINEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR.

As required by law, Dr. Frank Rainey has made his official report to the governor showing the operations of the institute for the blind for last year.

He says: "One hundred and five blind persons were enrolled during the session. In June last four of the students—Miss Tilla Peay and Miss Katie Johns, of San Antonio, Messrs. Stonewall Carroll, of Henderson county, and Walker Higginson, of Burleson county—finished the prescribed course of studies and received their diplomas.

THE DEPARTMENTS.
"The literary department, under the able management of Prof. R. W. Lowry (who was carefully assisted by Misses Latham, Hamilton and Stewart, and Mr. M. M. Spencer), was, during the whole session, a model of good discipline, good feeling, respectful deportment, and studiousness. The progress of the pupils was eminently satisfactory. During the closing examination in June, Judge Z. T. Fulmore, one of the trustees, who questioned the classes, especially in philosophy and physical geography, expressed himself as being not only satisfied, but somewhat astonished at the proficiency of the pupils.

In music, Professors Herzog and Klotz, and Miss L. J. P. Smith, gave evidence, as usual, of ability as teachers of that noble branch of art.

In calisthenics and kindergarten, Miss Leah Boulware was untiring in her efforts to train the little ones under her care. In the industrial or workshop department a reasonable amount of work was done. Somehow, during the session, the pupils who were placed in the workshop became imbued with the idea that other studies could be pursued to greater advantage, consequently they were not so active as usual.

The household work, presided over by Mrs. Bettie Chamberlain, was faithfully done. In the sewing room Mrs. Cox was systematically endeavoring to instruct her pupils. Miss Emma Pollock, as nurse, was very useful, and A. G. Wheeler, night watchman, ever true and faithful, was always at his post.

F. O. Heflin, steward and bookkeeper, was, as usual, indefatigable in his work."

IMPROVEMENTS.

"As the buildings, galleries, etc., were sadly out of repair, the superintendent asked the legislature to grant \$15,000 to remedy the matter. The request was granted, and during the summer the repairs began, and were completed in time for the opening of school. Three new, but somewhat small additions, were made. Nearly all of the plastering and painting were renewed, and now the buildings are nicer and more comfortable. The size of the chapel and of the dining room is nearly doubled; but, after all, we now have the space that was needed at least four years ago.

THE HEALTH.

"The health of the school was better than during any previous year; owing chiefly, perhaps, to heating the building by steam, instead of by stoves and fireplaces. By this method of heating all the rooms are kept at a uniform temperature throughout the whole day, so that when a pupil leaves one room and goes into another, he meets with no sudden or disagreeable change of temperature. Formerly, it was a common affair to find it difficult to call the roll, because of the noise made by forty or fifty pupils, afflicted at the same time with a harassing cough; but now colds with cough are rare exceptions. Experience teaches me that there is nothing which endangers the health of a student so greatly as the sitting in a cool room where the feet and legs are liable to become chilled. A draft of cold air from the lower part of a window sweeps over feet and lower limbs while they are inactive, and thus the foundation is laid for one of the following complaints, viz: Chronic headache, intermittent fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, pneumonia, indigestion, and liver trouble; and then, the student cannot study with satisfaction when his feet are cold. The unvarying warmth of our rooms, in cool weather, obviates these dangers, and gives us much less trouble in the way of careful nursing."

ADDENDUM.

"About the first of July, of this year, Miss M. J. Pickett, who was afflicted with phthisis pulmonalis, resigned her position as assistant teacher in the literary department, in which pursuit she had been engaged in this institution for a period of eleven years, at least. She was educated in this institution, for she had lost her sight when quite young. About the thirtieth of last October she quietly breathed her last in the house of her brother, who resides in Navarro county. A too great fondness for seclusion, and hard study, undermined her health."

THE PUPILS.

During last year there were in attendance sixty-one boys and forty-four girls. There were no deaths during the year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Wright, Rev. Dr. Wm. Howard, and Rev. Dr. R. K. Smoot preached, alternately, in this institution during the session, and their generous and disinterested kindness will not soon be forgotten by the pupils.

Remembrance must also be made of those interesting newspapers which are sent, gratuitously, to this institution, for the benefit of the pupils. Their names are as follows: Bonham News, Clarkeville Standard, Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.; The Tablet, Romney, W. Va.; Texas Mute Ranger.

Mr. C. F. Millett has won the good feelings of the pupils by his kind invitations to performances at his elegant opera house.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SHERIFF.

The undersigned desires to announce himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Travis county, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

JAMES R. LEE.

The Messrs. Chase, Eno, Bostwick and Russell are eastern gentlemen of wealth who appreciate the excellent opportunities offered by an investment in cattle in the southwest, and this territory is to be congratulated that they have come among us and associated themselves with such honorable representatives of our industry as are Messrs. Pandling, Fulsom, Cunningham and McCrohan.



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HEMORRAGES
And all Wasting Diseases;
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MALARIA.

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WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.

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Small bottles, 50 cents.

Small bottles, 25 cents.

Small bottles, 10 cents.

Small bottles, 5 cents.

Small bottles, 2 cents.

Small bottles, 1 cent.

Small bottles, 1/2 cent.

Small bottles, 1/4 cent.

Small bottles, 1/8 cent.

Small bottles, 1/16 cent.

Small bottles, 1/32 cent.

Small bottles, 1/64 cent.

Small bottles, 1/128 cent.

Small bottles, 1/256 cent.

Small bottles, 1/512 cent.

Small bottles, 1/1024 cent.

Small bottles, 1/2048 cent.

Small bottles, 1/4096 cent.

Small bottles, 1/8192 cent.

Small bottles, 1/16384 cent.

Small bottles, 1/32768 cent.

Small bottles, 1/65536 cent.

Small bottles, 1/131072 cent.

Small bottles, 1/262144 cent.

Small bottles, 1/524288 cent.

Small bottles, 1/1048576 cent.

Small bottles, 1/2097152 cent.

Small bottles, 1/4194304 cent.

Small bottles, 1/8388608 cent.

Small bottles, 1/16777216 cent.

Small bottles, 1/33554432 cent.

Small bottles, 1/67108864 cent.

Small bottles, 1/134217728 cent.

Small bottles, 1/268435456 cent.

Small bottles, 1/536870912 cent.

Small bottles, 1/1073741824 cent.

Small bottles, 1/2147483648 cent.

Small bottles, 1/4294967296 cent.

Small bottles, 1/8589934592 cent.

Small bottles, 1/17179869184 cent.

Small bottles, 1/34359738368 cent.

Small bottles, 1/68719476736 cent.

Small bottles, 1/137438953472 cent.

Small bottles, 1/274877906944 cent.

Small bottles, 1/549755813888 cent.